

MCKINLEY INAUGURATED

Took the Oath of Office in a Drenching Rain Storm.

POINTS OF INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In Discussing Cuba and the Philippines He Declares a Few of the Philippines Are Making War Against Us. An Imposing Military Parade.

Washington, March 5.—"He that handeth a matter wisely shall find good, and who trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.

"The wise in heart shall be called prudent; and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning."

Kissing these verses of the Sixteenth Proverbs, with bowed head in acknowledgment of his subscription to the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller, President McKinley at 1:17 o'clock yesterday for the second time stepped completely into the full honors of the presidency of the United States.

The book, a dark brown seal Teachers' Bible, about nine by six inches in size, had been opened at random by Clerk McKenny, of the supreme court, who long has made it a point to note as a matter of curious knowledge the verse which chances to meet the lips of incoming presidents.

Washington's streets yesterday resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a presidential inauguration, and the function had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude, who cheered frequently whenever President McKinley or his vice presidential colleague was visible. There has been a better weather on inauguration day, and there has been much worse than that which attended yesterday's ceremonies. The day in the early forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, such as Prof. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, on Sunday very confidently and with much emphasis predicted, but the weather man was in a capricious mood and by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermissions and occasional lively downpour until late in the afternoon. The worst of the wet weather unfortunately came just at the time President McKinley was being inducted into office on the east front of the Capitol in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons.

But the air was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather, so that, as stated, there have been many worse inauguration days.

The downpour at the most interesting point of the proceedings again brought forward the agitation of April 30 as the date for future inaugurations. It was on April 30 that George Washington took the first oath to the highest office known to man, and yesterday's experience was a commentary on the uncertainty of March weather.

The Greatest Military Parade.

The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the Jack tars and marines, the sombreroed cowboys, the dark-skinned Porto Ricans in the American uniform, the militia of 22 states and political clubs of the civic division swelled the great procession which escorted the president and vice president back to the White House. Over all was the continuous roar of voices greeting the presidential party. In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governors' Island band, playing "Hail to the Chief." Behind these there broke upon the spectators' view the grand marshal, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and his dazzling staff.

Then the handsome City Troop of Cleveland, in grenadier uniform, the president's personal escort, rode by, their plumes rising and falling to the movement of their coal black chargers. But their claims to admiration were slighted in a large measure. The craning eager crowds had eyes only for the open bouches drawn by four horses in which the president and Senator Hanna, chairman of the committee of arrangements, sat. The explosions of applause which greeted the chief magistrate were redoubled as Vice President Roosevelt, in another carriage drawn by two horses, came into view. The hero of San Juan received, if anything, a more flattering ovation than the president himself.

The military, as a whole, attracted unbounded admiration. The regulars, who in the old days before the Spanish war would have received scant attention, got an ovation from one end of the line to the other. The crowds fairly rose at the Jack tars rolling along with their sword bayonets like a thicket of steel above them. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war were lionized.

Our Mission in the Philippines.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 11th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to maintain the executive government, to repress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the actions of the military and naval officers in the islands, of his action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their lies and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted.

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the diabolical thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order and civil institutions will come as soon as those who now breed the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no longer their end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unwarranted the notion that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropical seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any territory which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered.

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every one of our movements of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on, and its every step has extended to the front and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement we are not to be not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the president in this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good.

The peace which we have pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain committed to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a perfect entity, not a party experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

The military, as a whole, attracted unbounded admiration. The regulars, who in the old days before the Spanish war would have received scant attention, got an ovation from one end of the line to the other. The crowds fairly rose at the Jack tars rolling along with their sword bayonets like a thicket of steel above them. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war were lionized.

The crowds went wild over the West Point and Annapolis cadets, marching with clockwork precision, and the rough riders upon their bronches. The Porto Rican regiment, the Richmond Greys, in Confederate grey, and the college students from the principal universities set the crowds off again and again. The national guard of the several states made a brilliant showing, and many of the governors riding with their staffs were overwhelmed with enthusiasm. Darkness fell as the last of the procession tramped by the reviewing stand.

The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewitching splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects and in the countless throngs taking part in the spectacle. There was disappointment, however, because the grand march was abandoned, owing to the temporary indisposition of Mrs. McKinley, who, with the president, vice president, and a distinguished party, viewed the scene from the balcony.

In his inaugural address, delivered under the most dispiriting climatic

conditions, President McKinley spoke in substance as follows:

The President's Inaugural Address.

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. The ordinary receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we are a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$2,000,000. There, there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such a rapid and voluminous as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose, reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and the congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to recklessness in public expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or warning for the peril of the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert war, but without avail. It came, and it came to the congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. The result was a signal victory favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion to my part to the faithful discharge of the duties of my office, and invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assigned to me if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quickened conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you.

The Extension of Liberty.

The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unwarranted the notion that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropical seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any territory which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered.

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FOR NEW YORK HARBOR

A Colossal Naval Arch to Be Erected at the Battery.

COST NEARLY MILLION DOLLARS.

Some of the Wealthiest Men of the Metropolis Have Promised That Sufficient Money Will Be Forthcoming For the Project.

New York, March 6.—Supported by the promise of several of the wealthiest men of New York that sufficient money for its completion shall be forthcoming, the committee of the Alumni Association of the United States Naval Academy has had completed the plans for a colossal arch and water gate to be erected at the Battery.

These designs, which have been prepared by Ernest Flagg, were submitted to Park Commissioner Clausen today for his official approval. He has already given his personal consent, as has also Mayor Van Wyck.

These plans are for a water gate and arch of white marble, to cost nearly a million of dollars. The top of the massive quadriga surmounting it will tower 165 feet in the air.

According to Park Benjamin, the chairman of the committee, the arch will be located on the sea wall of the Battery at the foot of Broadway, so that the top of the quadriga will be visible from that street as far north as the postoffice. Two abutments, lighted by great beacons, will extend about 30 feet into the bay. Inside of these the wall will be dug away, making a landing of about 150 feet wide, at which visiting dignitaries can be received. Great wide steps of white marble will lead to the arch.

The latter, which will be made of pure white marble, will be 125 feet high by 125 feet wide and 40 feet thick. Colossal figures of John Paul Jones and Admiral Farragut will stand on its front. Beneath these will be their famous orders to their sailors, "Strike no flag, we haven't begun to fight yet," and "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead."

At the rear facing the city will be similar figures of Commodore Perry and Capt. Lawrence, with the inscriptions, "We have met the enemy and they are ours" and "Don't give up the ship." Inside the arch, four on each side, will be statues of other famous naval commanders.

Great seals of the United States will adorn the front. The seals of the state and city of New York will be affixed at the back. On the side will be those of the navy and naval academy. Tablets bearing the names of famous naval commanders will be secured to the upper part over the arch. On the inner summit will be emblazoned in great characters, "To the Navy." From the rear a wide marble walk or road lined with statues will extend to Broadway.

John E. Searies Assigns. New York, March 6.—John E. Searies, the well known financier and at present in the general corporation and financial business, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Edward F. Dwight. Mr. Searies is president and director of the American Cotton company and a director or officer in many other big companies, including the American Coffee company, American Sugar Refining company and various financial institutions. Estimates of Mr. Searies' liabilities are anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. He was said to be worth several millions.

Wholesale Murderer Gets 21 Years. Pekin, Ill., March 6.—Samuel Moser, who killed his wife and three children, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary. Moser, whose father is said to be wealthy, formerly was a member of the Amish religious sect. He became separated from his family, he charges, through the peculiar beliefs of the sect, which forbid the show of affection for members of a participant's family. Moser claimed, in his story of the crime, that this so affected his mind that he decided to wipe out his family.

Woman Suffrage For Indians. Indianapolis, March 6.—By a vote of 52 to 35 the lower house of the Indiana legislature yesterday adopted the Neal joint resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage in this state. After the vote a motion to reconsider was voted down to finally clinch the matter. Mr. Neal says he has canvassed the senate, and has assurances that the resolution will be adopted.

A Brooklyn Holocaust. Brooklyn, March 6.—About midnight a frame stable on Marion street, owned by Lewis M. Curth, was burned. Curth is a household furniture mover, and two of his men, John McFarland, colored, and George Hall, white, were burned to death. Sixteen horses were also consumed. The monetary loss will not exceed \$5,000.

Admirals Evans and Taylor. Washington, March 6.—It was announced at the navy department yesterday that Captains R. D. Evans and H. C. Taylor, having been advanced five numbers for service at the battle of Santiago, were commissioned as rear admirals to date from Feb. 11 last.

1901 MARCH 1901

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MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	5 30 A.M.	New Moon	20 7:51 P.M.
3rd Quarter	13 8:06 A.M.	1st Quarter	30 11:28 P.M.
4th Quarter	21 8:06 A.M.	2nd Quarter	26 11:28 P.M.



"Ouch!"

That is about the mildest form of outcry a man makes when rheumatism suddenly twinges him. In its worst forms rheumatism is a living death. The victim, incapable of moving hand or foot, has no part in the great procession of life, on which he gazes with hopeless eyes. It is terrible for the man who has been the bread winner, strong, active, energetic, to suddenly find himself helpless as a babe, and dependent on the kindness of others for almost every necessary of life.

There is no need to urge the rheumatic to seek a cure. He has probably grown discouraged in the search, having tried many medicines without relief. Yet there is hope and help for every rheumatic who will use the medicine which has cured so many who were in a like case. That medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, has cured a great many sufferers who were without hope and for whom physicians had said there was no help.

A medicine which will cleanse the blood from uric acid and other poisons, will cure rheumatism. "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal in its power to cleanse the blood and to enrich it. It absolutely eliminates from the blood the poisons which cause the disease, and by increasing the activity of the blood making glands it increases the supply of pure blood upon which physical health and strength depend.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, nor opium, cocaine or any other narcotic.

If your dealer says he has something "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" why not tell him that the remedy which cures rheumatism is good enough for you.

"I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years," writes Mr. R. J. McKnight of Cadis, Williamsburg Co., S. C., "so bad at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head) would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and today my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and so preserve the balance of health. They do not become a necessity to the user as they cure disordered conditions of the bowels, and are not thereafter required.



BABY'S BIRTH

Is looked forward to with expectations of joy and gladness. The ordeal of bringing the little one into the world, however, is a critical one for the mother-to-be, and her anticipations of the coming event are shadowed with gloom. Half the pain and all the danger of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND," a scientific liniment of priceless value to all women. Sold by all druggists at one dollar per bottle.

A booklet, giving all details, will be sent free by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

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We have 6 men's suits, sizes 34, 35, 36 and 37. Some of them sold for \$13. Your choice of this lot at..... \$7.00

Another lot of men's suits we have in sizes 36, 37, 38, 40 and 42. Some of these sold at \$15. Your choice of this lot at..... \$7.50

We have 3 suits, sizes 44, 46 and 48, strictly all-wool, and have sold for \$12.50. Choice of this lot at..... \$8.50

A few youths' suits, sizes 14 to 19, some sold at \$9. Your choice of this lot at..... \$3.25

We have still a few men's Oxford overcoats which sold at \$12.50. They must go at..... \$6.75

Men's \$3 Corduroy pants at..... \$2.25
\$6.50 boys' overcoats at..... \$3.00
and lots of other things too numerous to mention.

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J. K. JOHNSTON, Attorney at Law—Office 4th floor, Temple Court. Practices in all the courts.

N. B. SPANGLER, Attorney at Law—Office in court house. District attorney.

W. C. HEINLE, Attorney at Law—in Crider's Exchange, 2nd floor. Consultation in German and English.

JOHN M. KEICHLINE, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace—in opera house block, opposite Court house.

J. C. MEYER, Attorney at Law—in Crider's Exchange, 2nd floor. Practices in all the courts. English and German.

JOHN J. BOWER, Attorney at Law—Office in Eagle block. Practices in all the courts. English and German.

J. H. WETZEL, Attorney at Law—Office in Crider's Exchange. Special attention given to surveying and engineering.

WILLIAM J. SINGER, Attorney at Law—in Temple Court building, room No. 2, fourth floor.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law—in Frumer's building. Practices in all the courts. German and English.

H. S. TAYLOR, Attorney at Law—Office in Exchange, 2nd floor. Practices in all the courts. Collections promptly attended to.

W. F. COHICK, Attorney at Law, 2nd floor Crider's Exchange. Practices in all the courts.

S. D. GRTTIG, Attorney at Law—in Frumer Building, English and German. Legal business promptly attended to.

WILLIAM G. BUNKLE, Attorney at Law—in Crider's Exchange, English and German. Legal business promptly attended to.

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